

REMARKS

The Office Action dated June 21, 2000 has been carefully reviewed. Claims 1-17 are pending in this patent application. Reconsideration of the patent application is respectfully requested in view of the following remarks.

35 U.S.C. § 103(a) Rejection of Claims 1-17 (Garland '390 alone or in view of Reaves '912)

Claims 1-17 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Garland (U.S. Patent No. 5,266,390) alone or in view of Reaves (U.S. Patent No. 5,368,912). Specifically the Examiner states the following on pages 3 and 4 lines 1-20 and lines 1-12, respectively, of the office action:

Claims 1-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent 5,266,390 issue to Garland alone, or in view of US Patent 5,368,912 issued to Reaves, as set forth in the Final Rejection, section 8.

Said rejection is maintained despite Applicant's traversal and amendment. Applicant's amendment is directed to correcting 112 issues, rather than amending the claims to overcome the cited prior art. Applicant's arguments have been reviewed carefully, but have not been found persuasive.

Applicant traverses the rejection of said claims over Garland alone by asserting that said rejection is improper and requests documentary proof of said rejection. In response, pages 68-70, 88-89, and 136-138 of M.L. Joseph's *Introductory Textile Science* are submitted. Said pages support the Examiner's position of the Official Notice that cotton and rayon fibers are known for absorbent properties, especially when compared to polypropylene fibers. Joseph specifically teaches the importance of the nonwoven layer being absorbent. **Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the Garland invention, wherein a cotton or rayon nonwoven is substituted for the polypropylene nonwoven layer. Motivation to do so would be to enhance the absorbent properties of the Garland invention.**

In response to Applicant's argument that cotton and rayon fibers are inferior to polypropylene in many aspects, it is asserted that a major objective of Garland's is to have an absorbent nonwoven layer. Thus, the other properties of cotton and rayon which might be inferior to polypropylene are of a lesser importance in the objectives of Garland.

Alternatively, claims 1-17 were rejected as being obvious over Garland in view of Reaves. Applicant traverses said rejection by asserting that Reaves merely teaches woven cotton sheeting and not nonwoven layers. In response, it is asserted that Reaves disclosure of cotton sheeting is exemplary and not limiting in any sense. Reaves clearly teaches the use of films, wovens, or nonwovens for the inventive protective cover (col. 2, lines 52-65). Reaves also clearly teaches that natural or synthetic materials may be used, with cotton and polypropylene being the only two exemplary types. Thus, it is reasserted that

Reaves teaches the equivalence of polypropylene and cotton fibers, whether woven or nonwoven, as suitable materials for a drapable protective cover.

For the reasons discussed above, the rejection of claims 1-17 over the cited Garland patent alone, or in view of the cited Reaves patent, is hereby maintained. (Emphasis added.)

At page 4, paragraph 8 of the Final Office Action the Examiner states the following:

[I]t appears that the Examiner's position was not clearly conveyed in the last Office Action. Specifically, it is argued that Garland teaches the importance of the nonwoven to be absorbent. Applicant is hereby given Official Notice that cotton and rayon are known in the art for their absorbent properties. Hence, it **would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to substitute a known absorbent fiber, such as cotton or rayon, for the polypropylene of the Garland invention.** Alternatively, Reaves teaches the equivalency of polypropylene and cotton fibers in a protective cover laminate (col. 2, lines 55-56). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to substitute cotton fibers for the polypropylene fibers of the Garland invention. **In either case, the motivation to substitute cotton or rayon for the polypropylene would be to improve the hand and the absorbency of the dropcloth of Garland...**(Emphasis added.)

Contrary to the Examiner's argument, Applicant respectfully asserts that it would *not* have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the Garland invention, wherein a cotton or rayon nonwoven is substituted for the polypropylene nonwoven layer. In fact, Garland states the following in column 1, lines 24-31:

Paint ?
Canvas dropcloths **may permit the fluid product to penetrate and pass through the cloth**, particularly where the fluid product is or has been thinned significantly. Thus, paint thinners and removers can penetrate as well as various paints, particularly if thinned. There is also a **wide range of weights and weaves in this cloth material** which make the product **very inconsistent**. (Emphasis added.)

Furthermore, the Applicants respectfully direct the Examiner's attention to the following definitions of the word "canvas":

canvas 1. A closely woven, heavy cloth of cotton, hemp, or linen, used for tents, sails, etc...7. Any fabric of linen, cotton, or hemp of a coarse loose

weave used as a foundation for embroidery stitches, interlining, etc... (See The Random House Dictionary of the English Language, Second Edition, Unabridged, which is attached hereto as Appendix A: Emphasis added.)

canvas A firm, closely woven fabric of plain weave made principally from hemp, but also from flax, jute, cotton, or a blend of fibers. (See McGraw-Hill Dictionary of Science and Technical Terms, Fifth Edition, p. 305, which is attached hereto as Appendix B: Emphasis added.)

In light of the above discussion, the Examiner will appreciate that "canvas" is composed of natural fibers such as cotton. Garland teaches that canvas (i.e. cotton) is not suitable because (i) it may permit the fluid product to penetrate and pass through the cloth, and (ii) the material is inconsistent due to a wide range of weights and weaves. Therefore, Garland specifically teaches that canvas (i.e. cotton) is *not* a suitable substitute for the polypropylene nonwoven layer of his invention. Garland further states the following in column 3, lines 61-66:

A most significant characteristic of the spun bonded polypropylene material is an absorbent characteristic of the materials which absorbs and holds thin liquids including moisture, paint thinners, wood stains and solvents and the like. (Emphasis added.)

According to Garland, two significant characteristics of polypropylene are (i) the absorbent characteristic of the material and (ii) the material's ability to hold thin liquids. Also according to Garland, canvas (i.e. cotton) does not hold liquid, rather it permits fluid to penetrate or pass through the cloth. Therefore, it certainly would *not* be obvious to substitute cotton or another natural fiber for the polypropylene layer of Garland's invention as suggested by the Examiner. On the contrary, Garland teaches *against* doing so. Furthermore, based on Garland alone there would be no motivation to enhance the absorbent properties as also suggested by the Examiner because, according to Garland, a *significant* characteristic of the polypropylene material *is an absorbent characteristic* of the materials. If the Examiner maintains the above discussed rejection, the applicant respectfully requests the Examiner to explain why, in light of Garland teaching that canvas is not a suitable material for a dropcloth and that

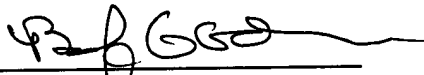
polypropylene is an exemplary material in that it is absorbent and it holds thin liquids, would one be motivated to substitute cotton?

Reaves does not add anything to Garland relative to Applicant's claimed invention. Applicant's invention expressly includes a *nonwoven* natural fiber. Reaves merely mentions "*woven* fabrics such as cotton sheeting." It is well known in the art that woven and nonwoven fabrics are not always suitable substitutes. As a result, Reaves does not provide the documentary proof of obviousness which is lacking in Garland. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection be withdrawn.

Conclusion

In view of the foregoing remarks, it is submitted that this application is in condition for allowance. Action to that end is hereby solicited.

Respectfully submitted,



Bradford G. Addison
Attorney for Applicant
Registration No. 41,486

January 5, 2001

Maginot, Addison & Moore
Bank One Center/Tower
111 Monument Circle, Suite 3000
Indianapolis, IN 46204-5130
Phone: (317) 638-2922
Fax: (317) 638-2139

kan (kən'tə), *n.* 1. a choral composition, and resembling a short oratorio or secular, and set to music but not to be sung. 2. a rative set to recitative or alternate recitative for a single voice accompanied by one or more. [1715-25; < It, equiv. to *cantare* (to sing) + *-a* -ate']

kan (kən'tə trə'cho, -lēs'; *It.* kən'ti trə'cho, -lēs'), *n.* pl. *-tri-cos* (-trə'chaz, -lēs'), *-tri-ci* (-trə'chaz, *It.* -tue'ché), a profane singer esp. of opera. [1715-25; < It < L *cantare* to sing; equiv. to *cantare* female singer; see *CANTUM*.

(kant). See *cant hook*.

kan (kən'), *n.* 1. a small container used esp. and hikers for carrying water or other liquid. 2. a place, as a factory, school, or up, where refreshments and sometimes parties are sold. 3. a recreation center or social center. 4. a place set up to dispense an emergency. 5. a snack bar. 6. *Brit.* a for cutlery and other table utensils. [1730-40; < It *cantina* cellar, *perh.* deriv. of *canto* CANTO with *-ina* -ine']

kan (kən'), *n.* 1. an essay gallop. —*v.* *u.* 2. ride at a canter. [1745-55; short for *Canter* at a pace like that of Canterbury pilgrims]

kan (kən'), *n.* a person who is much given to and. [1870-75; CANT + -er']

kan (kən'tər bō's, -bū rē), *n.* pl. *-bū rēs*, a party section for holding magazines, sheet music, and plates. 2. a support tray with partitions and plates. [1840-50; after *CANTERBURY*.

kan (kən'tər bō's, -bū rē), *n.* *esp. Brit.* a city in E Kent, in SE England: cathedral; industrial center of England. 115,600. 2. a municipality in New South Wales, in SE Australia: a port. 115,100. —*Can-ter-bur-li-an* (kən'tər-bū rē), *adj.*

kan (kən'tər bō's, -bū rē), *n.* (used with a singular or plural of *Campanula medium*, cultivated for its bell-shaped violet-blue, pink, or white flowers in the garden. [1570-80]

kan (kən'tər bō's, -bū rē), *n.* an uncompleted sequence of Chaucer, written for the most part after 1387. *ne'*, 1. any of several frames bracketed at the ends of a ship and inclined slightly to the fore and aft. 2. any transverse frame not perpendicular to the fore-and-aft midship line. [1825-35]

kan (kən'tər bō's, -bū rē), *n.* pl. *-thar-i* (-thā ri'), *See Spanish fly* (def. 1). [1350-1400; ME *Cantharis* < Gk *kantharis* bilberry fly]

kan (kən'tər bō's, -bū rē), *n.* pl. *-thar-i* (-thā ri'), *See Spanish fly* (def. 1). [1350-1400; ME *Cantharis* < Gk *kantharis* bilberry fly]

kan (kən'tər bō's, -bū rē), *n.* a town in S Vietnam, on the river. 182,424.



cant hook

kan (kən'tər bō's, -bū rē), *n.* a wooden lever with a movable and a blunt, often toothed tip near the lower end, chiefly for grasping and canting, or turning. Also called *cant dog*. [1840-50]

kan (kən'tər bō's, -bū rē), *n.* pl. *-thar-i* (-thā ri'), *See Spanish fly* (def. 1). [1350-1400; ME *Cantharis* < Gk *kantharis* bilberry fly]



canthus
inner canthus
outer canthus

kan (kən'ti kōl), *n.* 1. one of the nonmetrical chants, chiefly from the Bible, used in church. 2. a song, poem, or hymn esp. of praise. 3. ME < OF < L *canticulum*, equiv. to *cantare* (see *CANTICUM*) + *-ulum* -ULE].

kan (kən'ti kōl), *n.* pl. *-thar-i* (-thā ri'), *See Spanish fly* (def. 1). [1350-1400; ME *Cantharis* < Gk *kantharis* bilberry fly]

kan (kən'ti kōl), *n.* pl. *-thar-i* (-thā ri'), *See Spanish fly* (def. 1). [1350-1400; ME *Cantharis* < Gk *kantharis* bilberry fly]

kan (kən'ti kōl), *n.* a village in N France, 5 miles from the major battle of U.S. forces in World War I.

kan (kən'ti kōl), *n.* a simple, lyric, melody, or voice or instrument. [1730-40; < It. *canto*]

depth, so that the upper part is in tension and the lower part in compression. 2. *Building Trades, Civ. Engrs.* any rigid construction extending horizontally well beyond its vertical support, used as a structural element of a bridge (cantilever bridge), building foundation, etc. 3. *Aeron.* a form of wing construction in which no external bracing is used. 4. *Archit.* a bracket for supporting a balcony, cornice, etc. —*v.* *u.* 5. to project in the manner of a cantilever. —*v.* *t.* 6. to construct in the manner of a cantilever. Also, *cantilever*, *cantilever*. [1660-70; *perh.* CANT + -ile + LEVER]

can (kən'ti-lō), *n.* a building foundation supporting its load partly or wholly upon cantilevers.

can (kən'ti-lō), *n.* *u.* *Lat.* *-lāt-ōd*, *-lāt-ing*, to chant; intone. [1860-65; < LL *cantillatus* sung low, hummed (ptp. of *cantillare*), equiv. to *cant* -sing (see CANT) + *-ill-* dim. suffix + *-atus* -ATE'] —*can*-*ti*-*lō*-*tion*, *n.*

can (kən'ti-lō), *n.* *u.* *Lat.* *-lāt-ōd*, *-lāt-ing*, to chant; intone. [1860-65; < LL *cantillatus* sung low, hummed (ptp. of *cantillare*), equiv. to *cant* -sing (see CANT) + *-ill-* dim. suffix + *-atus* -ATE'] —*can*-*ti*-*lō*-*tion*, *n.*

can (kən'ti-lō), *n.* *u.* *Lat.* *-lāt-ōd*, *-lāt-ing*, to chant; intone. [1860-65; < LL *cantillatus* sung low, hummed (ptp. of *cantillare*), equiv. to *cant* -sing (see CANT) + *-ill-* dim. suffix + *-atus* -ATE'] —*can*-*ti*-*lō*-*tion*, *n.*

can (kən'ti-lō), *n.* *u.* *Lat.* *-lāt-ōd*, *-lāt-ing*, to chant; intone. [1860-65; < LL *cantillatus* sung low, hummed (ptp. of *cantillare*), equiv. to *cant* -sing (see CANT) + *-ill-* dim. suffix + *-atus* -ATE'] —*can*-*ti*-*lō*-*tion*, *n.*

can (kən'ti-lō), *n.* *u.* *Lat.* *-lāt-ōd*, *-lāt-ing*, to chant; intone. [1860-65; < LL *cantillatus* sung low, hummed (ptp. of *cantillare*), equiv. to *cant* -sing (see CANT) + *-ill-* dim. suffix + *-atus* -ATE'] —*can*-*ti*-*lō*-*tion*, *n.*

can (kən'ti-lō), *n.* *u.* *Lat.* *-lāt-ōd*, *-lāt-ing*, to chant; intone. [1860-65; < LL *cantillatus* sung low, hummed (ptp. of *cantillare*), equiv. to *cant* -sing (see CANT) + *-ill-* dim. suffix + *-atus* -ATE'] —*can*-*ti*-*lō*-*tion*, *n.*

can (kən'ti-lō), *n.* *u.* *Lat.* *-lāt-ōd*, *-lāt-ing*, to chant; intone. [1860-65; < LL *cantillatus* sung low, hummed (ptp. of *cantillare*), equiv. to *cant* -sing (see CANT) + *-ill-* dim. suffix + *-atus* -ATE'] —*can*-*ti*-*lō*-*tion*, *n.*

can (kən'ti-lō), *n.* *u.* *Lat.* *-lāt-ōd*, *-lāt-ing*, to chant; intone. [1860-65; < LL *cantillatus* sung low, hummed (ptp. of *cantillare*), equiv. to *cant* -sing (see CANT) + *-ill-* dim. suffix + *-atus* -ATE'] —*can*-*ti*-*lō*-*tion*, *n.*

can (kən'ti-lō), *n.* *u.* *Lat.* *-lāt-ōd*, *-lāt-ing*, to chant; intone. [1860-65; < LL *cantillatus* sung low, hummed (ptp. of *cantillare*), equiv. to *cant* -sing (see CANT) + *-ill-* dim. suffix + *-atus* -ATE'] —*can*-*ti*-*lō*-*tion*, *n.*

can (kən'ti-lō), *n.* *u.* *Lat.* *-lāt-ōd*, *-lāt-ing*, to chant; intone. [1860-65; < LL *cantillatus* sung low, hummed (ptp. of *cantillare*), equiv. to *cant* -sing (see CANT) + *-ill-* dim. suffix + *-atus* -ATE'] —*can*-*ti*-*lō*-*tion*, *n.*

can (kən'ti-lō), *n.* *u.* *Lat.* *-lāt-ōd*, *-lāt-ing*, to chant; intone. [1860-65; < LL *cantillatus* sung low, hummed (ptp. of *cantillare*), equiv. to *cant* -sing (see CANT) + *-ill-* dim. suffix + *-atus* -ATE'] —*can*-*ti*-*lō*-*tion*, *n.*

can (kən'ti-lō), *n.* *u.* *Lat.* *-lāt-ōd*, *-lāt-ing*, to chant; intone. [1860-65; < LL *cantillatus* sung low, hummed (ptp. of *cantillare*), equiv. to *cant* -sing (see CANT) + *-ill-* dim. suffix + *-atus* -ATE'] —*can*-*ti*-*lō*-*tion*, *n.*

can (kən'ti-lō), *n.* *u.* *Lat.* *-lāt-ōd*, *-lāt-ing*, to chant; intone. [1860-65; < LL *cantillatus* sung low, hummed (ptp. of *cantillare*), equiv. to *cant* -sing (see CANT) + *-ill-* dim. suffix + *-atus* -ATE'] —*can*-*ti*-*lō*-*tion*, *n.*

can (kən'ti-lō), *n.* *u.* *Lat.* *-lāt-ōd*, *-lāt-ing*, to chant; intone. [1860-65; < LL *cantillatus* sung low, hummed (ptp. of *cantillare*), equiv. to *cant* -sing (see CANT) + *-ill-* dim. suffix + *-atus* -ATE'] —*can*-*ti*-*lō*-*tion*, *n.*

can (kən'ti-lō), *n.* *u.* *Lat.* *-lāt-ōd*, *-lāt-ing*, to chant; intone. [1860-65; < LL *cantillatus* sung low, hummed (ptp. of *cantillare*), equiv. to *cant* -sing (see CANT) + *-ill-* dim. suffix + *-atus* -ATE'] —*can*-*ti*-*lō*-*tion*, *n.*

can (kən'ti-lō), *n.* *u.* *Lat.* *-lāt-ōd*, *-lāt-ing*, to chant; intone. [1860-65; < LL *cantillatus* sung low, hummed (ptp. of *cantillare*), equiv. to *cant* -sing (see CANT) + *-ill-* dim. suffix + *-atus* -ATE'] —*can*-*ti*-*lō*-*tion*, *n.*

can (kən'ti-lō), *n.* *u.* *Lat.* *-lāt-ōd*, *-lāt-ing*, to chant; intone. [1860-65; < LL *cantillatus* sung low, hummed (ptp. of *cantillare*), equiv. to *cant* -sing (see CANT) + *-ill-* dim. suffix + *-atus* -ATE'] —*can*-*ti*-*lō*-*tion*, *n.*

can (kən'ti-lō), *n.* *u.* *Lat.* *-lāt-ōd*, *-lāt-ing*, to chant; intone. [1860-65; < LL *cantillatus* sung low, hummed (ptp. of *cantillare*), equiv. to *cant* -sing (see CANT) + *-ill-* dim. suffix + *-atus* -ATE'] —*can*-*ti*-*lō*-*tion*, *n.*

can (kən'ti-lō), *n.* *u.* *Lat.* *-lāt-ōd*, *-lāt-ing*, to chant; intone. [1860-65; < LL *cantillatus* sung low, hummed (ptp. of *cantillare*), equiv. to *cant* -sing (see CANT) + *-ill-* dim. suffix + *-atus* -ATE'] —*can*-*ti*-*lō*-*tion*, *n.*

can (kən'ti-lō), *n.* *u.* *Lat.* *-lāt-ōd*, *-lāt-ing*, to chant; intone. [1860-65; < LL *cantillatus* sung low, hummed (ptp. of *cantillare*), equiv. to *cant* -sing (see CANT) + *-ill-* dim. suffix + *-atus* -ATE'] —*can*-*ti*-*lō*-*tion*, *n.*

can (kən'ti-lō), *n.* *u.* *Lat.* *-lāt-ōd*, *-lāt-ing*, to chant; intone. [1860-65; < LL *cantillatus* sung low, hummed (ptp. of *cantillare*), equiv. to *cant* -sing (see CANT) + *-ill-* dim. suffix + *-atus* -ATE'] —*can*-*ti*-*lō*-*tion*, *n.*

can (kən'ti-lō), *n.* *u.* *Lat.* *-lāt-ōd*, *-lāt-ing*, to chant; intone. [1860-65; < LL *cantillatus* sung low, hummed (ptp. of *cantillare*), equiv. to *cant* -sing (see CANT) + *-ill-* dim. suffix + *-atus* -ATE'] —*can*-*ti*-*lō*-*tion*, *n.*

can (kən'ti-lō), *n.* *u.* *Lat.* *-lāt-ōd*, *-lāt-ing*, to chant; intone. [1860-65; < LL *cantillatus* sung low, hummed (ptp. of *cantillare*), equiv. to *cant* -sing (see CANT) + *-ill-* dim. suffix + *-atus* -ATE'] —*can*-*ti*-*lō*-*tion*, *n.*

can (kən'ti-lō), *n.* *u.* *Lat.* *-lāt-ōd*, *-lāt-ing*, to chant; intone. [1860-65; < LL *cantillatus* sung low, hummed (ptp. of *cantillare*), equiv. to *cant* -sing (see CANT) + *-ill-* dim. suffix + *-atus* -ATE'] —*can*-*ti*-*lō*-*tion*, *n.*

can (kən'ti-lō), *n.* *u.* *Lat.* *-lāt-ōd*, *-lāt-ing*, to chant; intone. [1860-65; < LL *cantillatus* sung low, hummed (ptp. of *cantillare*), equiv. to *cant* -sing (see CANT) + *-ill-* dim. suffix + *-atus* -ATE'] —*can*-*ti*-*lō*-*tion*, *n.*

can (kən'ti-lō), *n.* *u.* *Lat.* *-lāt-ōd*, *-lāt-ing*, to chant; intone. [1860-65; < LL *cantillatus* sung low, hummed (ptp. of *cantillare*), equiv. to *cant* -sing (see CANT) + *-ill-* dim. suffix + *-atus* -ATE'] —*can*-*ti*-*lō*-*tion*, *n.*

can (kən'ti-lō), *n.* *u.* *Lat.* *-lāt-ōd*, *-lāt-ing*, to chant; intone. [1860-65; < LL *cantillatus* sung low, hummed (ptp. of *cantillare*), equiv. to *cant* -sing (see CANT) + *-ill-* dim. suffix + *-atus* -ATE'] —*can*-*ti*-*lō*-*tion*, *n.*

can (kən'ti-lō), *n.* *u.* *Lat.* *-lāt-ōd*, *-lāt-ing*, to chant; intone. [1860-65; < LL *cantillatus* sung low, hummed (ptp. of *cantillare*), equiv. to *cant* -sing (see CANT) + *-ill-* dim. suffix + *-atus* -ATE'] —*can*-*ti*-*lō*-*tion*, *n.*

can (kən'ti-lō), *n.* *u.* *Lat.* *-lāt-ōd*, *-lāt-ing*, to chant; intone. [1860-65; < LL *cantillatus* sung low, hummed (ptp. of *cantillare*), equiv. to *cant* -sing (see CANT) + *-ill-* dim. suffix + *-atus* -ATE'] —*can*-*ti*-*lō*-*tion*, *n.*

can (kən'ti-lō), *n.* *u.* *Lat.* *-lāt-ōd*, *-lāt-ing*, to chant; intone. [1860-65; < LL *cantillatus* sung low, hummed (ptp. of *cantillare*), equiv. to *cant* -sing (see CANT) + *-ill-* dim. suffix + *-atus* -ATE'] —*can*-*ti*-*lō*-*tion*, *n.*

can (kən'ti-lō), *n.* *u.* *Lat.* *-lāt-ōd*, *-lāt-ing*, to chant; intone. [1860-65; < LL *cantillatus* sung low, hummed (ptp. of *cantillare*), equiv. to *cant* -sing (see CANT) + *-ill-* dim. suffix + *-atus* -ATE'] —*can*-*ti*-*lō*-*tion*, *n.*

can (kən'ti-lō), *n.* *u.* *Lat.* *-lāt-ōd*, *-lāt-ing*, to chant; intone. [1860-65; < LL *cantillatus* sung low, hummed (ptp. of *cantillare*), equiv. to *cant* -sing (see CANT) + *-ill-* dim. suffix + *-atus* -ATE'] —*can*-*ti*-*lō*-*tion*, *n.*

trick by word. 2. *Chiefly Brit.* actual amounting meant to deceive. [1710-20; appar. dissimilated var. of *OE* *cauletrippa* and *caultrōp*]

can (kən'ti-lō), *n.* *u.* *Lat.* *-lāt-ōd*, *-lāt-ing*, to chant; intone. [1860-65; < LL *cantillatus* sung low, hummed (ptp. of *cantillare*), equiv. to *cant* -sing (see CANT) + *-ill-* dim. suffix + *-atus* -ATE'] —*can*-*ti*-*lō*-*tion*, *n.*

can (kən'ti-lō), *n.* *u.* *Lat.* *-lāt-ōd*, *-lāt-ing*, to chant; intone. [1860-65; < LL *cantillatus* sung low, hummed (ptp. of *cantillare*), equiv. to *cant* -sing (see CANT) + *-ill-* dim. suffix + *-atus* -ATE'] —*can*-*ti*-*lō*-*tion*, *n.*

can (kən'ti-lō), *n.* *u.* *Lat.* *-lāt-ōd*, *-lāt-ing*, to chant; intone. [1860-65; < LL *cantillatus* sung low, hummed (ptp. of *cantillare*), equiv. to *cant* -sing (see CANT) + *-ill-* dim. suffix + *-atus* -ATE'] —*can*-*ti*-*lō*-*tion*, *n.*

can (kən'ti-lō), *n.* *u.* *Lat.* *-lāt-ōd*, *-lāt-ing*, to chant; intone. [1860-65; < LL *cantillatus* sung low, hummed (ptp. of *cantillare*), equiv. to *cant* -sing (see CANT) + *-ill-* dim. suffix + *-atus* -ATE'] —*can*-*ti*-*lō*-*tion*, *n.*

can (kən'ti-lō), *n.* *u.* *Lat.* *-lāt-ōd*, *-lāt-ing*, to chant; intone. [1860-65; < LL *cantillatus* sung low, hummed (ptp. of *cantillare*), equiv. to *cant* -sing (see CANT) + *-ill-* dim. suffix + *-atus* -ATE'] —*can*-*ti*-*lō*-*tion*, *n.*

can (kən'ti-lō), *n.* *u.* *Lat.* *-lāt-ōd*, *-lāt-ing*, to chant; intone. [1860-65; < LL *cantillatus* sung low, hummed (ptp. of *cantillare*), equiv. to *cant* -sing (see CANT) + *-ill-* dim. suffix + *-atus* -ATE'] —*can*-*ti*-*lō*-*tion*, *n.*

can (kən'ti-lō), *n.* *u.* *Lat.* *-lāt-ōd*, *-lāt-ing*, to chant; intone. [1860-65; < LL *cantillatus* sung low, hummed (ptp. of *cantillare*), equiv. to *cant* -sing (see CANT) + *-ill-* dim. suffix + *-atus* -ATE'] —*can*-*ti*-*lō*-*tion*, *n.*

can (kən'ti-lō), *n.* *u.* *Lat.* *-lāt-ōd*, *-lāt-ing*, to chant; intone. [1860-65; < LL *cantillatus* sung low, hummed (ptp. of *cantillare*), equiv. to *cant* -sing (see CANT) + *-ill-* dim. suffix + *-atus* -ATE'] —*can*-*ti*-*lō*-*tion*, *n.*

can (kən'ti-lō), *n.* *u.* *Lat.* *-lāt-ōd*, *-lāt-ing*, to chant; intone. [1860-65; < LL *cantillatus* sung low, hummed (ptp. of *cantillare*), equiv. to *cant* -sing (see CANT) + *-ill-* dim. suffix + *-atus* -ATE'] —*can*-*ti*-*lō*-*tion*, *n.*

can (kən'ti-lō), *n.* *u.* *Lat.* *-lāt-ōd*, *-lāt-ing*, to chant; intone. [1860-65; < LL *cantillatus* sung low, hummed (ptp. of *cantillare*), equiv. to *cant* -sing (see CANT) + *-ill-* dim. suffix + *-atus* -ATE'] —*can*-*ti*-*lō*-*tion*, *n.*

can (kən'ti-lō), *n.* *u.* *Lat.* *-lāt-ōd*, *-lāt-ing*, to chant; intone. [1860-65; < LL *cantillatus* sung low, hummed (ptp. of *cantillare*), equiv. to *cant* -sing (see CANT) + *-ill-* dim. suffix + *-atus* -ATE'] —*can*-*ti*-*lō*-*tion*, *n.*

THE RANDOM HOUSE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Second Edition

Unabridged

cantilever spring [MECH ENG] A flat spring supported at one end and holding a load at or near the other end. { 'kant-əl, ē-vər, sprɪŋ }

cantilever vibration [MECH] Transverse oscillatory motion of a body fixed at one end. { 'kant-əl, ē-vər vɪ'brə-shən }

canting [MECH] Displacing the free end of a beam which is fixed at one end by subjecting it to a sideways force which is just short of that required to cause fracture. { 'kantɪŋ }

canting strip See water table. { 'kantɪŋ, strɪp }

canton crepe [TEXT] Thick, slightly ribbed crepe, originally made of silk in Canton, China. { 'kan'tən, 'kräp }

Cantor diagonal process [MATH] A technique of proving statements about infinite sequences, each of whose terms is an infinite sequence by operation on the n th term of the n th sequence for each n ; used to prove the uncountability of the real numbers. { 'kän-tər dɪ'ag-ən-əl, präs-əs }

Cantor function [MATH] A real-valued nondecreasing continuous function defined on the closed interval [0,1] which maps the Cantor ternary set onto the interval [0,1]. { 'kän-tər, 'fæŋk-shən }

Cantor's axiom [MATH] The postulate that there exists a one-to-one correspondence between the points of a line extending indefinitely in both directions and the set of real numbers. { 'kan'tərz 'aks-ē-əm }

Cantor ternary set [MATH] A perfect, uncountable, totally disconnected subset of the real numbers having Lebesgue measure zero; it consists of all numbers between 0 and 1 (inclusive) with ternary representations containing no ones. { 'kän-tər 'tär-nərɪ, set }

Cantor theorem [MATH] A theorem that there is no one-to-one correspondence between a set and the collection of its subsets. { 'kän-tər 'θɪr-əm }

cant strip [BUILD] 1. A strip placed along the angle between a wall and a roof so that the roofing will not bend sharply. 2. A strip placed under the edge of the lowest row of tiles on a roof to give them the same slope as the other tiles. { 'kant, strɪp }

can-type combustors See annular combustion chambers. { 'kan, tɪp kəm'bʊst-ərz }

canvas [TEXT] A firm, closely woven fabric of plain weave made principally from hemp, but also from flax, jute, cotton, or a blend of fibers. { 'kan-vəs }

canvas duck [TEXT] A lightweight cotton or linen cloth; the term is occasionally used for heavier canvases as well. { 'kan-vəs 'dɒk }

canyon [GEOGR] A chasm, gorge, or ravine cut in the surface of the earth by running water; the sides are steep and form cliffs. { 'kan-yən }

canyon bench [GEOL] A steplike level of hard strata in the walls of deep valleys in regions of horizontal strata. { 'kan-yən, bench }

canyon fill [GEOL] Loose, unconsolidated material which fills a canyon to a depth of 50 feet (15 meters) or more during periods between great floods. { 'kan-yən, fil }

canyon wind [METEOROL] Also known as gorge wind. 1. The mountain wind of a canyon; that is, the nighttime down-canyon flow of air caused by cooling at the canyon walls. 2. Any wind modified by being forced to flow through a canyon or gorge; its speed may be increased as a jet-effect wind; and its direction is rigidly controlled. { 'kan-yən, 'wind }

caoutchouc [MATER] Formerly, crude rubber which had been cured over a fire into a solid, dark mass for shipment. { 'kau'chük }

cap [ENG] A detonating or blasting cap. [GEN] In many eukaryotic messenger ribonucleic acids, the structure at the 5' end consisting of 7'-methyl-guanosine-pppX, where X is the first nucleotide encoded in the deoxyribonucleic acid; it is added posttranscriptionally. [MATH] The symbol \cap , which indicates the intersection of two sets. [MIN ENG] 1. A piece of timber placed on top of a prop or post in a mine. 2. The horizontal section of a set of timber that is used as a support in a mine roadway. { kap }

Cap See Capricornus.

capability list [COMPUT SCI] A row of an access matrix that contains the access rights of a given user to various files and other resources of a computer system. { ,kä-pə'bil-əd-ē, list }

capacitance [ELEC] The ratio of the charge on one of the conductors of a capacitor (there being an equal and opposite charge on the other conductor) to the potential difference between the conductors. Symbolized C. Formerly known as

capacity. [ENG] In a closed feedwater heater, the volume of water required for proper operation of the drain control valve. { kə'pas-ə-təns }

capacitance altimeter [ENG] An absolute altimeter which determines height of an aircraft aboveground by measuring the variations in capacitance between two conductors on the aircraft when the ground is near enough to act as a third conductor. { kə'pas-ə-təns al'tim-əd-ər }

capacitance box [ELEC] An assembly of capacitors and switches which permits adjustment of the capacitance existing at the terminals in nominally uniform steps, from a minimum value near zero to the maximum which exists when all the capacitors are connected in parallel. { kə'pas-ə-təns, bāks }

capacitance bridge [ELEC] A bridge for comparing two capacitances, such as a Schering bridge. { kə'pas-ə-təns, brɪdʒ }

capacitance hat [ELECTROMAG] A network of wires that is placed at the top of an antenna either to increase its bandwidth or to lower its resonant frequency. { kə'pas-əd-əns, 'hat }

capacitance level indicator [ENG] A level indicator in which the material being monitored serves as the dielectric of a capacitor formed by a metal tank and an insulated electrode mounted vertically in the tank. { kə'pas-ə-təns, 'lev-əl 'in-də, kād-ər }

capacitance meter [ENG] An instrument used to measure capacitance values of capacitors or of circuits containing capacitance. { kə'pas-ə-təns, 'mɛd-ər }

capacitance-operated intrusion detector [ENG] A boundary alarm system in which the approach of an intruder to an antenna wire encircling the protected area a few feet above ground changes the antenna-ground capacitance and sets off the alarm. { kə'pas-ə-təns, 'äp-ə, rād-əd in'trüz-ən dɪ'tekt-ər }

capacitance probe [PETRO ENG] A sensing device that determines the dielectric constants of the oil and water components of an oil-water emulsion. { kə'pas-əd-əns, 'prɒb }

capacitance relay [ELECTR] An electronic relay that responds to a small change in capacitance, such as that created by bringing a hand near a pickup wire or plate. { kə'pas-ə-təns, 'rɛ, lā }

capacitance standard See standard capacitor. { kə'pas-ə-təns, 'stænd-ərd }

capacitive coupling [ELEC] Use of a capacitor to transfer energy from one circuit to another. { kə'pas-ə-təns, kəp-lɪŋ }

capacitive diaphragm [ELECTROMAG] A resonant window used in a waveguide to provide the equivalent of capacitive reactance at the frequency being transmitted. { kə'pas-əd-iv, 'dɪ-ə, frəm }

capacitive-discharge ignition [ELECTR] An automotive ignition system in which energy is stored in a capacitor and discharged across the gap of a spark plug through a step-up pulse transformer and distributor each time a silicon controlled rectifier is triggered. { kə'pas-əd-iv, 'dis, çärj ig, nɪʃ-ən }

capacitive-discharge pilot light [ELECTR] An electronic ignition system, operating off an alternating-current power line or battery power supply, that produces a spark for lighting a gas flame. { kə'pas-əd-iv, 'dis, çärj 'pɪ-lət, lɪt }

capacitive divider [ELEC] Two or more capacitors placed in series across a source, making available a portion of the source voltage across each capacitor; the voltage across each capacitor will be inversely proportional to its capacitance. { kə'pas-əd-iv, dɪ'vɪd-ər }

capacitive electrometer [ENG] An instrument for measuring small voltages; the voltage is applied to the plates of a capacitor when they are close together, then the voltage source is removed and the plates are separated, increasing the potential difference between them to a measurable value. Also known as condensing electrometer. { kə'pas-əd-iv, i, lek'träm-əd-ər }

capacitive feedback [ELECTR] Process of returning part of the energy in the plate (or output) circuit of a vacuum tube (or other device) to the grid (or input) circuit by means of a capacitance common to both circuits. { kə'pas-əd-iv, 'fɛd, bæk }

capacitive load [ELECTROMAG] A load in which the capacitive reactance exceeds the inductive reactance; the load draws a leading current. { kə'pas-əd-iv, 'lɒd }

capacitive loading [ELECTROMAG] 1. Raising the resonant frequency of an antenna by connecting a fixed capacitor or capacitors in series with it. 2. Lowering the resonant frequency of an antenna by installing a capacitance hat. { kə'pas-əd-iv, 'lɒd-ɪŋ }

capacitive post [ELECTROMAG] Metal post or screw extending across a waveguide at right angles to the E field, to provide

McGraw-Hill Dictionary of Scientific and Technical Terms

Fifth Edition

Sybil P. Parker
Editor in Chief

McGraw-Hill, Inc.

New York	San Francisco	Washington, D.C.					
Auckland	Bogotá	Caracas	Lisbon	London	Madrid	Mexico City	Milan
Montreal	New Delhi	San Juan	Singapore	Sydney	Tokyo	Toronto	